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Term: L7 and polyvalent

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DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
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USPT	L6 and L2	100	L7
USPT	biopolymer	4026	L6
USPT	bioploymer and l2	0	L5
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	bioploymer and l2	0	L4
USPT,EPAB,DWPI	bioploymer and l2	0	L3
USPT,EPAB,DWPI	L1 and biosynthesis	3382	L2
DWPI,USPT,EPAB	liquid phase carrier	85879	L1

Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Solution Phase Biopolymer Synthesis

Inventors (please provide full names): Hubert Koster; Ralph Worl

Earliest Priority Filing Date: This application is a CON of 09/067,337 04/27/98

**For Sequence Searches Only* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.*

1. (Amended) A liquid phase carrier (LPC) of formula $Sp(X^1)_n$, wherein: Sp is a polyvalent group that has more than two points of attachment, n is the number of points of attachment in Sp and X^1 is a reactive group for sythesis [syntheis] of biopolymers.

33. A method of solution phase biopolymer synthesis, comprising the steps of:

(a) reacting an LPC of formula $Sp(X^1)_n$ with a first monomer N^1;

(b) separating and purifying the product of step (a) to afford a compound of formula $Sp(X^1\text{-}N^1)_n$;

(c) reacting the product of step (b) with a second monomer N^2, a dimer $N^2\text{-}N^3$ or a trimer $N^2\text{-}N^3\text{-}N^4$; and

(d) repeating steps (b) and (c) to produce an LPC-bound biopolymer of formula $Sp(X^1\text{-}N^1\text{-}N^2\text{-}...\text{-}N^m)_n$, where m is 3 to 100, wherein:

Sp is a polyvalent group that has more than two points of attachment, n corresponds to the number of points of attachment in Sp and X^1 is a reactive group for biopolymer synthesis;

N^1, N^2, N^3...N^m are biopolymer monomers; and

the dimers and trimers comprise the monomers.

48. A method of solution phase biopolymer synthesis, comprising the steps of:

(a) reacting an LPC of formula $Sp(X^1)_n$ with a first monomer N^1;

(b) separating and purifying the product of step (a) to afford a compound of formula $Sp(X^1\text{-}N^1)_n$;

(c) reacting the product of step (b) with a second monomer N^2, a dimer $N^2\text{-}N^3$ or a trimer $N^2\text{-}N^3\text{-}N^4$; and

(d) repeating steps (b) and (c) to produce an LPC-bound biopolymer of formula $Sp(X^1\text{-}N^1\text{-}N^2\text{-}...\text{-}N^m)_n$, where m is 3 to 100, wherein:

Sp is a polyvalent group that has two or more points of attachment, n corresponds to the number of points of attachment in Sp and X^1 is a reactive group for biopolymer synthesis;

N^1, N^2, N^3...N^m are biopolymer monomers;

the dimers and trimers comprise the monomers; and

the protocol used in steps (c) and (d) to synthesize the biopolymer, preferably the oligonucleotide, is the phosphoramidite protocol.

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